

THE COURIER-GAZETTE.

TWICE-A-WEEK . . . TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

ROCKLAND, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903.

VOL. 58. NO. 2

After Sickness

Take Vinol—Our Great Strength Creator.

IT GIVES ONE A SPLENDID APPETITE.

AND QUICKLY REBUILDS THE SYSTEM.

We Will Refund the Price of Vinol if it Fails.

The worst part of sickness, frequently, is getting over it.

The patient's strength is depleted, his system is generally demoralized, relapses are continually feared, and, naturally,

The one thing to aid recovery is to give the patient that which will enable him to get strong, and at the same time give strength direct to the different organs of the body.

Nothing will do this like Vinol.

It acts directly on the stomach, creates a healthy appetite, enables the digestive organs to obtain the necessary elements to increase the weight of the patient and to make new healthy flesh and muscle tissue and pure, rich, red blood.

The following is a letter showing where Vinol was taken and did good after a case of sickness. It reads as follows:

"I wish to certify to the very great benefit which has been derived from the use of Vinol in my family. My wife was very sick with the grippe and afterward was wholly run down. One bottle of Vinol places her on her feet in better condition than she had been before in six months. I heartily recommend and endorse it."—HENRY F. STURTEVANT, 84 Huntington St., Brockton, Mass.

Everything that is in Vinol is plainly printed on the label of each package.

We know Vinol is a splendid preparation, and in many cases we have been able to see for ourselves the wonderful results it brings about.

Remember that we guarantee Vinol and refund the purchase money if you are not satisfied.

Mail Orders Supplied \$1.00 per Bottle, Express Paid Willard C. Pooler

DENTISTRY

Special low prices at the Damon Dental Company

Extracting free where sets are ordered

We defy all Competition in prices and quality of work

Damon method of painless extracting ahead of all others

Sign of the Big D's

IF YOU WANT

Good Pastry

Good Bread

Good Brown Bread

Good Beans

And Good Novelties in the Baker's Art, See that you get that made by

C. E. RISING, Baker,

ROCKLAND, ME.

LOTTIE E. LAWRY,

Public Stenographer

and Typewriter

Legal Work a Specialty.

Willoughby Bldg., Rockland

Opposite Fuller & Cobb.

Work Done Promptly.

Also instruction in Shorthand and Typewriting—employing the Touch Method.

TELEPHONE 306-11.

RE-OPENED

NORTH STAR LAUNDRY

Now ready for work. New machinery. Good work guaranteed.

Richardson Bldg., North End

The Courier-Gazette.

TWICE-A-WEEK.

ALL THE HOME NEWS

Published every Tuesday and Saturday morning from 409 Main Street, Rockland, Maine.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

The Rockland Gazette was established in 1846. In 1874 the Courier was established, and consolidated with the Gazette in 1882. The Free Press was established in 1885, and in 1891 changed its name to the Tribune. These papers consolidated March 17, 1897.

THE ROCKLAND PUBLISHING CO.

Subscriptions \$2 per year in advance. \$2.50 if paid at the end of the year. Single copies three cents.

Advertising rates based upon circulation and very reasonable.

Communications upon topics of general interest are solicited.

Entered at the postoffice at Rockland for publication at second-class postal rates.

VERLAIN, BENJAMIN, Special Advertising Agency, 150 Nassau street, N. Y., representative for foreign advertising.

One wit in a company, like a knuckle of ham in a soup, gives a favor; but two are too many.—Macaulay.

A railroad train on the Wabash route here lately made a record of 95 miles an hour.

Gorman, Olney and Parker are the men most talked about for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

General Miles, who started for Siberia from Pekin, Monday, will visit the European capitals before sailing for the United States.

Governor Hill announces to Adjutant General Farnham today that there will be no changes in the personnel of his staff for the next two years.

The papers of Berlin say that Prince Henry of Prussia is coming to the United States in 1904 to visit the St. Louis exposition and unveil the veterans' monument in Philadelphia.

The report of the state liquor commissioner was to the effect that during the year 1902 sixteen city and town agencies in Maine had purchased liquor of the State to the amount of \$64,501.82.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson has turned his 81st year and is still in fairly good health, passing considerable time at his writing table. Among New England men of letters only Dr. Edward Everett Hale is his senior.

Public sympathy with the coal miners is not augmented by the fact that they insisted upon having a holiday New Year's day, although urged by the forefathers to return to their labors in the interest of humanity. A day's idleness in the coal regions at this stage of the game means much suffering in many quarters.

The Maine tax paying women who are to ask suffrage at the hands of the state legislature will be aided in their efforts by Susan B. Anthony, the leader of the American Woman's Suffrage Association. Those who are watching the progress of events would be surprised if such a law were enacted at this session.

Handcuffed to two burly convicts and with a revolver ready in her coat pocket, Mrs. Ernest P. Burnside, wife of the sheriff of Dane county, Wis., took Fred Holmes and George Freckleton to the State prison at Waupun a few days ago. Part of the trip was made by stage. It is the first time in the history of the state that a woman performed such a duty.

It can hardly be doubted that for various reasons the price of anthracite coal in the United States will rule at higher figures hereafter than those which were quoted before the Michigan strike. Therefore, substitutes for this fuel will be urgent request almost everywhere. Inventors should cudge their brains to surpass everything they have done before. The way of hope, however, is seen afar in remote Cathay. There may be an Oriental rift in the dark coal clouds. Competent experts declare that there are stores of carbon there of enormous extent and in richness the treasures of Senator Quay's commonwealth. With the open gate to the Yellow Empire and with Chinese cheap labor in China, why should not anthracite of high quality relieve the deficiencies in America and heap high our hollow bins?

Dr. Ernest C. Lederle, president of the health department, referring to the discovery said to have been made recently in England, that lemon juice will kill typhoid germs in water, and to have been proved by experiments in Chicago, says: "I have not made any experiments myself, but I am sure that lemon juice in water will kill germs if enough is used. Orange juice will do the same thing, and in fact we have been feeding patients that right along. There is nothing new in this discovery of lemon juice. It takes more orange juice than lemon juice, because the former contains so many citric acid in it, and yet it is a powerful neutralizer. There is no doubt that acid will kill typhoid germs."

Among the conspicuous dead of the past year was Thomas B. Reed, Admiral Sampson, Justice Horace Gray, Gov. John P. Altgeld, Gen. Wade Hampton, Archbishop Corrigan, Just. Harts, Frank R. Stockton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Alice Freeman Clark, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Paul Leicester Ford, E. L. Godkin, Rev. Dr. T. D. Witt, Talmage, John W. Mackay, Thomas Dunn English, Frank Norris and Horace E. Scudder, all Americans; Cecil Rhodes, the archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Pauncefote, Earl Dufferin, the historian Samuel Rawson Gardiner, Rev. Dr. Hugh Price Hughes and Joseph Parker—Englishmen; Rudolph Virchow, the leader of science, and Herr Krupp, the master gunmaker, in Germany; Cardinal Ledochowski, the Polish antagonist of Bismarck and Archbishop Croke, the Irish prelate; B. Constant, J. G. Vibert, Tissot, in art; Zola, the great loss of the year in the sphere of letters.

THE McCALL BILL.

Congressman Littlefield Believes 'Twill Not Pass the Committee.

Congressman Littlefield expresses the decided opinion that Congressman McCall's resolution allowing tramp steamers to engage in the coastwise coal trade would never get beyond the committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

"While I am not a member of that committee and not privileged to make an official speech with authority," said Mr. Littlefield to the Courier-Gazette.

"I have been in touch with the matter in the interest of my constituents, and know that there must be a radical change in sentiment before the committee reports favorably upon the measure."

"I thought I was fairly familiar with the shipping situation, but the evidence which was given before the merchant marine committee and the letters which I have had from ship owners along the coast, was a complete revelation. The paradoxical feature of the situation lies in the fact that it is small vessels which are wanted in this emergency, instead of large vessels, such as the McCall measure would admit."

"This comes about from the fact that small vessels have not been able to make money in the coal trade and the vessels which have been built lately for this trade are the five and six-masted capable of carrying several thousand tons. Now it is impossible to get a tonnage of a ship owners combination instead of the demand for a certain sized schooner at a certain moment, congress would vote to admit tramp steamers rather than see people freeze for lack of coal. I should vote that way myself under such conditions."

Congressman Littlefield believes that the public is being subjected to a squeezing process in the coal situation and that somebody between the mines and consumer is making big money. Mr. Littlefield himself has just filled his depleted bins with coal he bought at Castine.

An Editor Speaks.

Editor Lynch of "Daily Post" Philadelphia, N. J., has tested the merits of Foley's Honey and Tar with this result: "I have used a great many patent remedies in my family for coughs and colds, and I can honestly say that your Honey and Tar is the best thing of the kind I have ever used and I cannot say to much in praise of it."

"Old Trails on the Niagara Frontier" is the title of a volume of early New York history which F. H. Severance is about to bring out through the firm of Burrows, of Cleveland. The American publisher has found a multitude of purchasers, which is strong testimony to the truth of the assertion that American readers are not entirely given over to trash.

MISS STONE'S CAPTIVITY.

When Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American redemptress, was captured by brigands on the frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria, September 2, 1901, her captors demanded \$100,000 for her release before October 8, or the victim would be put to death. The indignation of the barbarous proceeding was expressed the world over, but no pretext could be found upon which to release her.

A grand summary action on the part of the rulers of other countries, especially the sultan of Turkey, who exercises a nominal sovereignty over Bulgaria, and nothing less than a ransom of \$1,000,000 was offered. Four times the brigands extended the time for payment, and finally agreed to accept \$100,000, that could be raised by popular subscription. Mr. Stone and his companion were released. She reported that the brigands had treated her as well as they could in their rough way, and that the birth of the child of Dr. and Mrs. Tsilka in the outlaw camp.

The governments made no attempt to punish the robbers, but the charge that he conspired with them in the deed. The charge was not generally credited, and in the absence of evidence he was released. Miss Stone returned to America and is telling of her experiences on the lecture platform.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

After dragging a weary length the Court of Inquiry gave its decision in the famous Schley case December 13, 1901. The details of the decision American readers have not yet forgotten, and need not be reviewed here. In spite of the fact that Admiral Dewey sustained him the finding was a disappointment to Admiral Schley, who asked President Roosevelt to review the trial. To this appeal the President replied, on February 19, sustaining the Court and declining to revise its findings.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

Four days later and on the same day Miss Stone was released. Feb. 23, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Kaiser William of Germany, landed in New York, and as the nation's guest was accorded a grander welcome than ever given a foreign visitor. He came to represent his brother at the launching of his yacht, the Meteor, built by the American shipyard at New York, Feb. 25. On the 25th the prince, his suite and the diplomatic corps at Washington attended a session of both Houses of Congress in the Senate chamber, at which Secretary of State Hay delivered his memorial address in eulogy of the late President McKinley. During the remainder of his visit the prince's special train bore him westward as far as St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, south as far as Chattanooga, where a brief but enthusiastic welcome awaited him at every stop. He sailed for

The Year's Stirring Events.

Some Matter Which Formed Interesting Reading in the Newspapers of 1902.

THE year which closed last Wednesday contributed to the history of the new century many remarkable events, some of which were framed in the declining days of the century's first year.

SOME MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS.

Britain and Boer were still fighting out the fate of South Africa, the curious, uneasy parallel in South America, while among the conditions that affected the United States, it may be mentioned that Miss Stone was still in the custody of her Bulgarian captors; that though the Schley Court of Inquiry had reported the appeal to the President, it had not then been answered; that Uncle Sam, as is usual, had Congress on his hands, and that which were framed in the declining days of the century's first year.

With this rather imposing "overload" the year 1902 began. How this hold-over business has been disposed of and something of an outline of the leading events of the year is given in the following.

BOXER WAR IN CHINA.

To the story of 1901 belongs the bloody "Boxer" outrages and the retributive occupation of Tien-Tsin and Peking by the allied forces of Russia, England, Germany, France, Austria, United States, Italy and Japan. The flight of the empress dowager with her grandson, the emperor, and the rest of the Chinese court and the tedious negotiations attending the settlement occurred in the preceding year, but it was not until January 7 that the remarkable woman who dominates the government of China returned to Peking.

Asside from this, there were reassuring messages to the foreign diplomatic corps reassembled within the Forbidden City, arrangements were made for the payment of the indemnity, and a withdrawal of the allied soldiers was discussed. This evacuation was delayed because of fear created by Russia's attitude in Manchuria.

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The Courier-Gazette.

The political record of the past year has been extremely favorable to the Republican party, which gained in the recent congressional campaign such a splendid tribute from the American people. Throughout the whole of the North and West the party now dominant in the government is supreme, while it holds a few states in the South. At the present time there is a nearer approach to an era of good feeling in politics than has come at any previous time since Monroe's days in the presidency. The Republican, to a greater extent than any political organization in the previous three-quarters of a century, has won and holds the confidence of the great mass of Americans. No formidable opposition is offered to the party on any great measure of national policy. The national administration and the party in Congress have won the plaudits of their countrymen of all partisan faiths on all the great questions which have been before the people in recent years. In the country's international relations the record for 1902 has been as favorable as it has been in its strictly domestic concerns. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have completed the diplomatic victory won in the Chinese case in 1901, by securing the evacuation of China by all the great powers in 1902, except that Russia retains a foothold in Manchuria, which she promises to soon give up. In the Venezuelan case these officials have won a triumph which has given them a new claim on the gratitude of their countrymen, and which has, at the same time, gained them the applause of the friends of peace and progress all over the world. The United States has given vitality to the Hague tribunal, by securing the reference of the Venezuela controversy to it, against the wishes of Germany and Italy. The peace court, which the czar first suggested, and which all the European countries promised to support, but which some of them, particularly Germany, would be glad to see die, has thus been given a lease of life, through the action of the United States, which promises to make it a permanent institution. The Monroe doctrine has received a new sanction from all the nations in the present crusade against Castro, and is now firmly embodied in international law. In many respects the year 1902 has brought vast material and moral conquests for the American people.

The 71st session of the Maine Legislature begins at Augusta tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The causes will be held tonight, but as the Republicans so largely predominate there is no likelihood of any contest outside the caucus room. Harry R. Virgin of Portland will be unanimously chosen president of the Senate, while Oscar F. Fellows of Bucksport will be shown similar courtesy in the election of Speaker of the House. The minor officers, all of whom will be chosen without opposition are W. S. Cotton, clerk of the House; E. M. Thompson, assistant clerk of the House; and Kendall M. Dunbar, secretary of the Senate. Gov. Hill's inaugural will be a lengthy address this year, dealing in important recommendations and expressing gratification at the splendid showing of Maine's financial affairs. There is considerable important legislation, to be enacted between now and the time of adjournment, but there are brainy men in the Legislature and the responsibility will be well met. Incidentally the session will have an important political bearing on a distinguished Rockland citizen. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Globe writes in this connection:

The political affair of the session is to be the contest for governor between Hon. W. T. Cobb of Rockland and Hon. J. H. Manley of Augusta. The fight will be on in dead earnest next week. Each will have headquarters at the Augusta house on Tuesday evening, when Republican politicians from all over the state will be here, as well as the members of the legislature. Mr. Manley is a senator. He must thus be on the ground all winter. On the other hand, Mr. Cobb is not a member, nor has he any state office. But he expects to be here frequently to look after his fences. He has some very influential and active friends who will be in Augusta all the time. The contest is being watched closely by politicians of all parties. Developments of a decisive character are looked for before the end of the session.

Maine's shipbuilding record for the past year shows that we have a new fleet of 190 sail, valued at nearly \$2,000,000, and exclusive of the government vessels which were built on this coast. While this does not nearly approach the figures of the previous year it should be borne in mind that there are now in course of construction a number of large vessels which will be launched early this year. In construction and under contract there are more than 20,000 tons of shipping at the present time, making the outlook for 1903 very gratifying indeed.

The liquor dealers are going out of business in Kennebec county, thanks to the vigorous enforcement of Sheriff Ham. It is a mighty dry capital in which Maine's law makers will assemble today and the possible effect may be seen in the resubmission vote which will be taken during the session. Already the opponents of enforcement are trying to gain leverage by insinuating that the capital is likely to be removed to Portland where they claim the prohibitory spasm is over.

Gov. Hill still believes in prohibition but it is said that his inaugural address will recommend the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment of the constitution to popular vote. He has no doubt that the people would reaffirm the amendment, perhaps by a vote even more emphatic than in 1884, but he believes, with many others that the people should be permitted to vote upon the matter again.

Electric Light Contract

City Council Adverse to Paying More Than \$75 per Light—Mayor Instructed to Negotiate for Good Roads Machinery.

By a unanimous rising vote the city government went on record last night as opposed to a renewal of the present electric lighting contract at the rate of \$100 per light. The aldermen and councilmen were of the opinion that \$75 was a fair price, and assuming that the Street Railway Company will refuse to make a contract on those terms it was decided to advertise for bids. There was some talk of a municipal plant, but everybody recognized that it was wholly impracticable in the present state of the city's finances.

Alderman Hix reported for the street lights committee. He said that the Street Railway Company had two propositions and both were based upon a contract for at least five years. One of these propositions was \$100 per light for all-night service (the present arrangement) and the other was \$75 per light, burning until midnight. It was explained that the city receives a certain amount of free service, which brings the net price per light to \$90.35, and the company offered to make the price \$90 per light, eliminating the free service.

Mr. Hix read the price list of lights in other Maine cities and towns, the average being about \$65 per light. He said that the original contract with the Eastern Co., which afterward sold to the present company, was \$63, and that after the expiration of that contract the price was raised to \$100. Mr. Hix referred to the abrogation of the state prison contract by which the Street Railway Co. voluntarily made a reduction of 40 per cent in favor of the state. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Hix,

"they don't give this poor old city any reduction." Mr. Hix also stated that the committee promises the Street Railway Co. that the city would not lower its appropriation for lights, providing the company would put in a number of additional lamps. The situation was discussed at length and a few of the members were in favor of trying darkness awhile until a more favorable contract could be made. It was stated that the company would continue to furnish lights at the present rate for four or five months after the expiration of the contract, Jan. 15. Meantime the city will advertise for bids and see what can be done.

The aftermath of the recent smallpox scare was shown by a raft of bills which came in for approval at this meeting, amounting in all to about \$1600, and representing probably two-thirds of the total expense incurred by the disease. The bill of Capt. E. B. Colcord, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was \$427.70. Other bills were as follows: Miscellaneous, \$337.45; T. H. Donohue, \$332.67; Simonton Dry Goods Co., \$189.91; A. C. Philbrick, \$16.50. The bill of Lottie E. Meservy was \$59.50, and it asked remuneration for the loss of a watch and pin, among other items. The aldermen laid this bill upon the table.

The mayor was authorized to arrange for the purchase of a steam road roller, rock crusher, etc., to be delivered May 1st. The only discussion was on the relative merits of the stationary and portable crushers. In the lower board there was a division and the vote in favor of buying was 7 to 6.

Our Great January Sale

THE LEADING MERCHANDISE EVENT OF THE YEAR

BEGINS HERE ON

FRIDAY JANUARY 9, 1903

Before stock taking we wish to close out all our odd and broken lots, as well as sell off a great deal of our new and regular merchandise and therefore we are placing on our counters

BARGAINS that were never before equaled in Rockland. To make this sale the greatest bargain event of the year we have placed almost every article in our store at greatly reduced prices.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS We wish to express our thanks for the past year 1902, and especially during the holidays. We realize you have helped us deserve the name of ROCKLAND'S FASTEST GROWING STORE. To demonstrate our appreciation of your confidence and past patronage we have inaugurated a January sale that will give you the BEST VALUE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

The consummation of Wisdom and Prudence is buying here now. Don't forget the date.

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, JAN 9
NEW YORK 5 AND 10 CENT STORE

BATH NEWSPAPER DEAL

A newspaper deal of considerable importance has just been completed in Bath, Me., by which Mr. Harry C. Webster, who for the past year has managed the Bath Independent, becomes the sole owner of that paper. In addition to this he has purchased the Bath Enterprise, started about 12 years ago by Joshua F. Upton, and which has ever since been conducted by him. Mr. Webster will merge the two papers into an eight-page weekly under the name of the Independent-Enterprise, and publication will be from the plant of the Enterprise on Center street.

MAYOR HANSON'S CORPORATION.

The Urcon Fire Resisting Co. has been organized here by ex-Mayor E. F. Hanson of Belfast, the capital stock being \$1,000,000, of which \$1,500 has been paid in. Manufacture of a fire proof paper is the project, the manufactory to be established at Chicago. Mr. Hanson is president of the corporation and Herman Casens clerk. It is Mr. Hanson's purpose to move to Chicago with his family. He says the enterprise is backed by sufficient capital to ensure its success.

Short Talks On Advertising

By Charles Austin Bates.

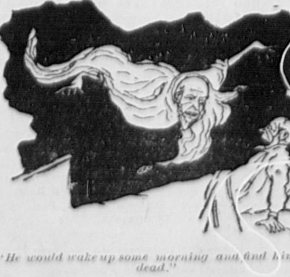
The man who starts out to advertise with a set of cast iron rules has not much chance for success. If he says at the beginning of the year: "I am going to spend just \$1,000 this year for advertising and not a cent more," he is making a great mistake.

It is all right to fix in your mind in a general way the amount you expect to spend, but to have a fixed advertising appropriation and to decline good advertising when you need it, simply because "the appropriation is exhausted," is a very poor business policy.

The amount of advertising necessary depends on the amount of business that it is necessary for you to do. It depends on the condition of the trade, and to a certain extent, on the weather.

Sometimes \$10 worth of advertising will sell \$1,000 worth of goods, and sometimes it will take \$50 or \$100 worth of advertising to do it.

Advertising is business medicine, and should be taken in such quantities and at such times as it is needed. A man doesn't decide at the beginning of the year just what he is going to spend for drug bills and doctors' bills. If he did, he would wake up some morning toward the end of the year and find himself very dead. Business and advertising are just like the man and his medicine.



THE COUNTY'S FINANCES

As Shown By Annual Reports of Commissioners and Treasurer.

The annual report of the county commissioners and that of County Treasurer D. M. Murphy, which were completed a few days ago show that the cash balance has been reduced the past year from \$21,934, to \$16,559. The commissioners account for this decrease by the statement that there have been unusual expenditures for repairs and improvements at the court house and that the annual "round-up" of liquor dealers was not made in season to benefit the finances of 1902.

The liabilities are \$21,397, and the resources \$22,429, leaving a balance of \$1032 on the right side. The total receipts for the year were \$19,775, including \$16,598 for taxes, \$2847 for liquor fines and \$418 miscellaneous.

The principal items of expenditures are as follows: Bills of costs originating before magistrates, \$1,248; commitments to jail, \$140; coroner's inquests and expenses, \$412; salaries, \$4,110; services of clerk, \$481; making annual index, \$75; recording and extra service, \$60; making docket, \$400; copying old Lincoln county deeds, \$2,874; preparing criminal index, \$100; messenger to probate court, \$24; rent of stone yard, \$50; stationery, printing, books, etc., \$1,475; postage and express, \$1,556; board and clothing of prisoners, \$1,556; use of University hall, \$15; repairs on court house boiler, \$182; new boiler in jail, \$239; sundry bills, \$125; water for county buildings, \$250; wood, \$55; coal, \$245; fuel gas, \$32; illuminating gas, \$168; telephone and telephone service, \$149; repairs on buildings, \$1,506; insurance, \$207; supplies, \$250; prevention of smallpox, \$97; expenses county attorney, \$21. These are all bills allowed by the commissioners.

Following are the items of expense of the supreme court: Deeds jurors, \$743; traverse jurors, \$2,224; sheriff's bills, \$708; constables' fees, \$69; general bills, \$254; bills of criminal costs, \$2,199; total, \$6,227.

On November 30 last there were 10 prisoners in jail. There were committed during the past year, 99—males 79, females 20; for drunkenness 65; assault 19; held for trial, 17; violation of fish and game laws 2; violation of liquor laws 2; larceny, 1.

The commissioners submit estimates for coming year, showing an appropriation of \$15,000. In closing their report, they say: "We again congratulate the citizens of Knox county upon the favorable condition of its finances."

The bonded indebtedness of the county amounts to \$20,000. Of this \$10,000 is due in April, 1905, and \$10,000 is due in April, 1906. The county is able to report an excess of \$1,922.33 of resources over all liabilities.

The court house has been renovated and repaired internally with paint, decorations and new carpets. A new boiler has been placed in the jail and the boiler in the court house has received extensive repairs. The vault in the office of the register of probate has received a marble tile floor, steel documentary files, roller shelves and curtains, thus rendering it entirely fire proof. Similar steel work should be placed in the vaults of the clerk of courts and register of deeds.

Other improvements have been made in the office of the register of probate. The fines and costs which will come in during the present term of the supreme judicial court will more than pay all outstanding bills against the county.

"We again recommend the creating of a sinking fund by act of the next Legislature to enable the county treasurer to invest a part of the surplus now lying idle in the banks."

THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

As the legislative session is now at hand it is well to call the attention of our readers to the great advantages which the Kennebec Journal—the official state paper—will possess during the coming winter. It will be the only paper in Maine to publish the official stenographic reports of legislative proceedings. It will have one stenographer in the senate and two in the house of representatives. In addition to this it will have two general reporters who will look out for committee hearings and other matters about the state house. Every committee hearing is also advertised in the Journal. No paper in Maine will, therefore, be in position to compare with it in legislative news. It is also the owner of an associated press franchise, and daily obtains from all parts of the world the latest news dispatches, and its record of public events is complete and accurate. The Journal also publishes complete biographical sketches on all the members of the Legislature.

The Daily Kennebec Journal will be sent from receipt of order till the close of the session for only \$1.25. The Weekly Kennebec Journal will contain a complete condensed report of the legislative proceedings, and will be sent until the end of the year for 25 cents. Address Burleigh & Flint, Publishers, Augusta, Maine.

A Prominent Tradesman. The merchants of G. H. Hausan, Engineer L. E. & W. R. R., at present living in Lima, O., will be pleased to know of his recovery from threatened kidney disease. He says: "I was cured by using Foley Kidney Cure, which I recommend to all, especially trainmen who are usually similarly afflicted." W. C. Pooler, Atkins & McDonald, Thomaston.

Bale Hay
—AND—
Straw
Green Hard Wood
—AND—
Dry Soft Wood

Thorndike & Hix
Telephone 533-3

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Thomaston Institution Contains Nearly 200 Convicts—Work Which Has Been Done By Them The Past Year.

The annual reports of the inspectors, wardens and subordinate officers of the Maine State Prison for the year ending Nov. 30, 1902, have been submitted to the Governor and Council.

The report of the inspectors of prisons and jails, Whitman Sawyer, Portland; William L. Scribner, Springfield; and Albion P. Gordon, Fryeburg, states that at the beginning of the prison year, Dec. 1, 1901, there were 192 prisoners confined in the prison; 47 have been received; 55 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, and 4 have died, leaving 180 in the prison, Nov. 30, 1902.

Owing to the increased prices of all kinds of provisions it has cost \$3000 more to feed the convicts in 1902 than it did in 1901," say the inspectors. "The raw material now costs 13 1-2 cents for each person per day and comprises an ample supply of good, substantial food. Great care is taken by Warden Smith to have everything properly cooked."

At each of our monthly inspections of the cells, bedding, corridors and grounds have been found in a neat, cleanly condition. Good discipline has been maintained and punishments have been few. For the physical condition of the prisoners we refer you to the report of the prison physician, Dr. Smith, who has, we believe, taken most excellent care of the few who have come under his treatment. The chaplain and teacher, Rev. C. A. Plummer, continues his good work in spiritually advising the prisoners and imparts knowledge to those who will receive it. "Steam heat has been put into the blacksmith shop under the supervision of Warden Smith; all labor was done by the prisoners and the small expense of material will be more than offset in the saving of fuel and by the increased comfort in the shop."

"We are pleased to state that each of the manufacturing departments has made an exceptionally good showing by reason of the diligent and faithful labor of the convicts. A goodly number of carriages, harnesses and brooms have been produced which have been well sold and show much better results than in any previous year. The overseers have been very painstaking in instructing the prisoners and attentive to all the duties, and to them is due for the prisoners' conduct and their reports. An appropriation will be asked for and is required to pay for a sewer built during the year as well as for the building expenses during the years 1903 and 1904."

"In our monthly inspections we have been accompanied usually by Hon. W. F. Haines, visiting member from the Executive Council, to whom we are indebted for many valuable suggestions."

In his report, Warden Hiram Smith speaks of the amount of labor performed by the prisoners during the year.

"The harness department has made 195 harnesses, besides repairs, which is more than was ever made before in the prison in one year. The carriage department has made a most excellent showing, the amount earned over and above expenses is not as large as in the harness department but the expenses of overseers in this department is \$600 more than in the harness shop. In the broom department the past year has been a successful one. The price of broom stock has been lower than for several years past while manufactured brooms have sold during the year at least 15 per cent. higher than the previous year."

"The Legislature of two years ago appropriated for current expenses \$9000, which has enabled us to discount on bills and keep out of debt. The same amount will be needed for the next two years, and we trust the coming Legislature will appropriate the amount required. I respectfully ask that an appropriation of at least \$2000 be given the prison for repairs which are greatly needed."

The carriage department made a gain of \$10,390; harness department, \$4,120.83; broom department, \$3,002.24; furniture department, \$101.76.

The subsistence department shows a loss of \$824.17; equipment department, \$175.89; clothing department, \$1,653.60; fuel and lights, \$4,944.49; expense account, \$911.39; buildings and repairs, \$1,032.48.

The officers' salaries for the year amounted to \$10,931.83. There was interest paid to the amount of \$275.41. The balance sheet shows the assets to all parties, and the liabilities, \$107,481.81, a net loss of \$21,192.97.

In the insane department there were 23 at the beginning of the year. Five were admitted, 1 was discharged and 1 died, leaving 23 at the end of the year.

The report of the inspectors of prisons and jails, shows that during the year ending Nov. 1, 1902, there were 192 prisoners in the county jails of Maine; 527 prisoners, whom 503 were males and 224 females. Of this number 399 were tramps and 901 were of foreign birth. Thirteen prisoners escaped, of whom six were taken. During the year 3193 were convicted for drunkenness, 234 for selling intoxicants, 1767 for non-payment of fines. Eight of the total number were under 18 years of age. Two thousand and fifty-nine were committed for 30 days or less and only 20 were committed for over six months; 41 were committed from the jails to the state prison. In the Knox county jail the prisoners are boarded at a cost of 18 per week. The only jail in the state with a net loss of \$21,192.97 is the Lincoln county "bustle" at Wiscasset, where the light and ventilation are bad and the sanitary arrangement is a nuisance.

THE LAST OF COURT.

Six More Divorces Decried On the Closing Day of Liquor Receipts.

The December-January term of supreme court for Knox county came to a close at noon, Friday, with final hours being devoted to the hearing of divorce cases and cleaning up the criminal docket. The cost of the term was about \$1650, and the total receipts from liquor fines were \$9945. Five persons unable to pay their fine are now being boarded at the expense of the county. Before the adjournment of the supreme judicial court for Knox county Friday Judge Spear quashed the indictments in seven cases of the state vs. George E. Afey, manager of the Bryant & Kent Lumber Co., of Bangor, H. H. Reed, and against Capt. Frank Thurston of the schooner Antelope on complaint of Enos E. Ingraham, line inspector of Rockport, who charges Afey with shipping and Capt. Thurston with receiving on board his vessel lime in casks that were not inspected or branded according to the law. Counsel for the defendants contended that the law was

KEEP YOUR RESOLUTIONS

Economize! We will assist you in that laudable purpose. In addition to goods advertised last week we shall for this week only quote the following prices on

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

\$1.50 Shirts	\$1.19
\$1.00 " "	79c
50c " "	39c

These Shirts are all new goods this season and will be sold this week only at above price.

J. P. Gregory & Son
CLOTHIERS AND GENTS
ONE PRICE

unconstitutional as it related only to time shipment on vessels and not to any shipment by railroad and therefore was a discrimination on methods of transportation; also as it related wholly to time shipped for commercial purposes over which the state by its police power had no jurisdiction. Justice Spear allowed both contentions.

The following additional divorces were decreed:

Roscoe L. Dobbin, of Two Bush Island from Maud A. Dobbin, of Jonesport, for cruel and abusive treatment. Custody of infant child given to libelee. Payson for libellant; MacAllister for libelee.

Isabel M. Barrows from Ezra M. Barrows, commorant of Islesboro, for cruel and abusive treatment; custody of minor child, Walter H. Barrows, decreed to libellant. Johnson for libellant; H. W. Stewart of Camden for libelee.

Sadie F. Brewer, from Elliot J. Brewer, parties of Rockland, for cruel and abusive treatment; custody of Donald M. Dana E. Austin T., and Robertson Brewer decreed to libellant; Campbell for libellant; L. D. Jones for libelee.

Hattie E. Scott of Rockland from John Scott of Swan's Island, for cruel and abusive treatment. Campbell for libellant; Howard for libelee. The degree upon a large class of candidates. It is expected that there will be a full attendance of the local lodge to see the fine work of the Warren team. Refreshments will be served. All candidates are requested to present themselves at the hall, 421 Main street, at 8 o'clock sharp.

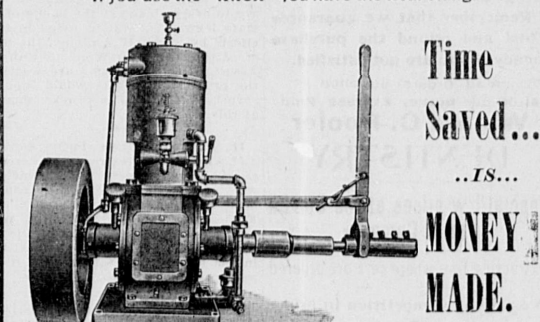
Nelson Dingley Lodge is enjoying a season of prosperity now numbering 166 members. The next session of Knox District Lodge will meet with them Wednesday, Feb. 11 and as this is the annual session a busy time is expected. At this session the prize banner will be awarded to the lodge doing the best work and as there are four lodges trying for it Knox of Thomaston, Puritan of Warren, Spruce Head of Spruce Head and Nelson Dingley of Rockland, some very fine work is being done and the winner will be hard to pick.

ance of their said children, to be paid quarterly and execution to issue in default of payment. Crawford for libellant. Ida F. Sleeper, of Rockland from John W. Sleeper of Boston. The libelee is ordered to pay to the libellant the sum of five dollars per week on Saturday of each week, beginning on Saturday, January 3, as the time of the first payment. Littlefield for libellant; Wm. H. Brewer of Belfast for libelee. William J. Moran of Rockland, a native of Cornwall, England, was admitted to citizenship.

GOOD TEMPLARS ACTIVE.

Thursday evening of this week the degree staff of Puritan Lodge of Good Templars of Warren will visit Nelson Dingley Lodge of this city and work the sum of five dollars per week on Saturday of each week, beginning on Saturday, January 3, as the time of the first payment. Littlefield for libellant; Wm. H. Brewer of Belfast for libelee. William J. Moran of Rockland, a native of Cornwall, England, was admitted to citizenship.

If you use the "KNOX" you have the Real Thing.



A Gasolene Engine of the Right Make Saves Many a Dollar to the Owner
The KNOX Gasolene Engine
IS ALL RIGHT

None Better. Prices Right. All Engines Guaranteed. Fine and Stationary Engines can be seen in operation at our shop. Currencies and Circulars on Application.
CAMDEN ANCHOR-ROCKLAND MACHINE CO.

A Few Suggestions

Skates, Sleds, Guns, Air Guns, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Nickel Tea Pots, Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Agate Ware, Tin Ware, Roasters, Polo Sticks, etc.

ROCKLAND HARDWARE CO.

SPLENDID

\$4.50

FARRAND, SPEAR & CO.

ROCKLAND, ME.

E. W. Howe
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets to remedy that cold in one day



A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration.

When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**. This medicine will build up her system, strengthen her nerves, and enable her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Mrs. May Brown, of Chicago, Ill., says:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and let you know the good you and your Vegetable Compound are doing. I have been sick ever since my first baby was born, and at the birth of my second, as well as myself thought I should never live through it. After that menstruation came regular, and when it came I suffered terribly. I also had womb and ovarian trouble. A friend of my husband's advised him to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. At first I had no faith in it, but now nothing could induce me to be without it. Menstruation has become regular, and I feel like a new woman. Your medicine is a God-send to suffering women. I hope this letter will lead others to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Yours truly, Mrs. MILDRED McKINNY, 28 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal." (March 16, 1901).

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and her advice is always helpful.

\$5000 FORFEIT. If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove the genuineness of the same, we will pay \$5000 to the person who can produce them. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Little Lullaby.
"I suppose a man has to be pretty careful in order to hold his job," said the talkative passenger.
"Yes," said the conductor sadly. "If I knock a fare down, the company kicks, and if I knock a passenger down he reports me."—New York Times.

NO SUFFERER

from disease is doing all he can to recover, unless he investigates the claims made for RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER that it is a cure for all Blood and Chronic Diseases, including Catarrh, Consumption, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and others usually considered hopeless. Extraordinary as they are, these claims have been established in a court of justice, by a score of sworn witnesses, while thousands of testimonials equally conclusive are on file awaiting your examination. Write or ask for convincing proof.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., 125 Prince St., New York, or
C. H. Pendleton.

STANDARD Sewing Machine



A. H. PRICE, AGENT
Office Moved from 109 Park St. to E. R. Davis Bicycle and Repair Shop, 20 Oak St.

We repair all makes of Machines. New ones exchanged for old ones. Write for catalogue.
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ROCKLAND, MAINE.
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D. H. CLIDDEN, Agent
VINALHAVEN, MAINE

THE MYSTERY OF GRASLOV

By Ashley Towne
Copyright, 1901, by Charles B. Ethington

CHAPTER I.

THE GREAT Transiberian railway had progressed as far to the eastward as the Obi, and trains carrying soldiers, convicts, sightseers, railway constructors, laborers and supplies, with some goods for trade with Manchuria, ran from Moscow.

The possibilities of this immense line of railway made the people of European Russia gasp. It opened up a prospect of trade as they had never dreamed of. It gave them a speedy entrance into a region of their domain the crossing of which had formerly occupied months and involved much hardship.

What a change there was from the old sledges or foot trains of convicts to the swiftly moving cars that were drawn by the puffing, screaming locomotives, at once a source of delight and terror to the people whose territory they crossed!

Among those who had made this change so remarkable a success was James Gordon, an American engineer, who had charge of much of the advance work of the road.

Gordon was a typical American, ready to go anywhere to build a railway so long as the pay was sufficient to make it an object for him to take his daughter with him.

For Frances Gordon was her father's companion, secretary and comfort.

Left motherless at an early age, she had been brought up by strict aunts till she revolted. Her father had been surveying a route across New Mexico for a new road, fondly and longingly thinking of his daughter in her far-away home in New York, when, lo, the young lady herself, then aged nineteen, put in an appearance mounted on a broncho and accompanied by a half breed guide, to whom she spoke in so authoritative a tone that he bowed before her slightest wish in abject obedience. Since that day Frances Gordon was to be found wherever her father was.

A year and a half after they had finished the work in Mexico they journeyed together to Russia, where Gordon was to take charge of the important part of putting through the railway that was destined to revolutionize the trade and commerce of the world.

This great railway had progressed as far as the Obi river, in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, when a meeting of managers, engineers and government officials was ordered at Moscow. Thither from the Obi journeyed James Gordon and Frances.

They also journeyed Nicholas Neslerov, prince of the empire and governor of the province of Tomsk.

Prince Neslerov was one of the wealthiest nobles of the land, was about thirty-five years of age and had, besides his exalted position as governor of Tomsk, estates in various parts of Russia, particularly a fine one at Graslov, in the government of Perm.

It was after the convention, which had to do with certain concessions and arrangements that were necessary as the road drew near the border of Manchuria, that the prince and his daughter, the bridging of certain streams, that Mr. Gordon was preparing to return to the Obi, where the western end of his operations was laid, the operations themselves reaching eastward to Lake Balkal, in Irkutsk.

To him one day as he sat smoking at his hotel in Moscow came Prince Neslerov.

"Good morning, your excellency," said Gordon, who had met the prince at several conferences and now knew him because of the fact that the operations had progressed most across the province. "Glad to see you. When do you return to Tomsk?"

"I shall not be long behind you, my friend," replied the prince. "It is a fact, however, that upon your answer to a certain question which I shall put to you, I shall have to make a decision of no small importance. I am not a Russian, but I am a Russian of the Russians."

"That, too, I believe, is a well-authenticated fact."

"I am wealthy, a governor of a province and shall soon be promoted to a better station. Since you entered the rude territory in the southern part of my government we have met frequently. You have been friendly."

"Yes," replied Gordon, rather dubiously, stroking his chin.

"When you needed protection, my power protected you."

"I believe you," said Gordon, failing to remember the time when he needed the protection of the prince.

"I merely express myself thus to recall to you my friendship," said the prince. "Now I come to the real errand that brought me here. I love your daughter."

"En!" exclaimed Gordon, rousing himself and stiffening perceptibly.

"I repeat, sir, that I love your daughter. I want her for my wife, your excellency."

A cloud of smoke came from Gordon's lips. He was looking at a distant church tower with eyes that saw no church.

"You seem surprised," said the prince, "is it a matter of state that a man should love so noble and beautiful a young woman as your daughter?"

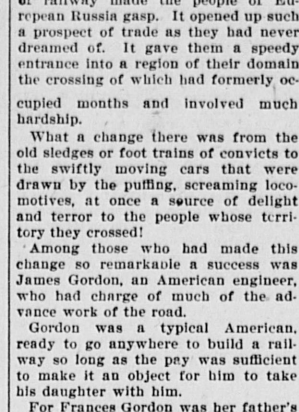
"No," said Gordon slowly, "and if it were I would be used to it by this time. You are not the first."

"A slight pallor appeared on the cheeks of Neslerov."

"You do not mean that she—your daughter—Frances—is already promised?"

"No," answered Gordon. "I don't know that she is, but I do know that you are not the first who has asked for her. Even now you may be too late."

"Impossible! I have seen no one of



"I love your daughter," said the prince, "and I want her for my wife. Not my girl, Frances. She is a noble girl, and as noble as she is good looking. But she has a mind of her own, if it is healthy, and—well, she is my boss, I can tell you."

"You charm me. I am more in love than ever."

"Won't do a bit of good, I tell you. If I thought you were the finest man on earth, my wishes would not prevail upon Frances to marry you. She will make her own choice, when it is made and it will stand."

"You lead me to believe this choice has already been made."

"No, I did not mean that, prince. It might be so, for all I know to the contrary. Frances might love a man and not yet be ready to tell me, although there is nothing secret about her. We have each other's confidence."

"Still it could not be possible that she would be in love and you not know it."

"It might, and I will tell you why. She has refused to marry the man I chose for her, the finest young man, in my estimation, on earth."

"Then you have already given your allegiance to a lover?"

"I gave it to the lover, but Frances would not marry him. I have no objection to your knowing who it is. It is Denton, the bridge builder. Jack Denton was the son of one of my oldest friends. Old Denton was at one time worth a lot of money, but lost it through the rashness of a man he trusted. Jack was a sort of genius and asked me what profession to take up. I told him bridge engineering. He is one of the best at the business now and is only twenty-five. He is out near the Obi. The big iron bridge we are to put across the Obi will be his work."

"It is a fascinating profession. And your daughter refused him?"

"Yes, and it was a great disappointment to me. Jack and she have been friends since they first went to school. He loves her, and his love is the kindest of fathers. I have seen her girl get. But she won't have him for some reason. Said they could never be roman lovers or some such argument. Couldn't love him because she had known him all her life. Thought it was easier to love a stranger, I suppose. Who could have made her so?"

"And so it was broken off?"

"There was nothing to break off. They were never engaged. She simply refused him. They are friendly when they meet—coolly so. What could I do? She had to have her own way."

"A prosaic fellow, such as that is not dangerous," said the prince. "Have I your permission to enter the list?"

"My permission is worthless. You can ask Frances if you like, but it won't do a bit of good. You are too rich, and Frances has peculiar notions."

"There is no man in whom your daughter is much interested, and perhaps you have not heard. It is my duty to inform you, although I myself do not attach much importance to the thing. There is a blacksmith."

"Oh, the blacksmith of Perm?" exclaimed Gordon, with a slight coldness of voice, as though he did not relish having the story told him by the prince. "I am well aware of all that."

"Does Frances—does your daughter love that man?"

"Goodness, no! She is interested, she likes him and is trying to help him."

"Through pity, I suppose, and pity soon leads to love."

"Well," said Gordon, laughing, "if it does in this case neither you nor I can prevent it. I am sure, however, the girl is fancy free, and, as for him, he is too simple and sensible to look upon their friendship as more than ordinary. They met in this way: When the road was crossing into Tobolsk, I wanted some peculiar ironwork done, and she went with me. The stature and strength and the handsome face of the young ironworker pleased her, and she talked with him. She saw that he was a magnificent specimen of a man and fitted by nature to adorn a higher station. She is trying to assist him in improving himself."

"You take this very coolly," said the prince. "But, being Russian, perhaps your customs are so different that this free intercourse between a girl like your daughter and a mere ironworker seems more to me than to you. Then you assure me there is nothing more than mere friendship between these two?"

"No, I do not assure you of anything of the kind. I do not know. I think,



though, if there was Frances would tell me. If there is, she will have her way. If there is not, the same."

"But if this blacksmith asked her to marry him would you consent?"

"I'd have to."

"Do you consider such a thing probable?"

"Prince, I know as little about it as you do. There was only one man—Jack Denton—that I wanted for a son-in-law, and she won't have him. Now, I know little about her plans, if she has any. She might fall in love with you, in which case I could not prevent her marrying you. If she does not fall in love with you, I could not compel her to marry you if I would."

"I am pleased at your candor," replied the prince. "I shall soon have an opportunity to speak to her myself. I trust that this conversation will not interrupt your friendship."

"Nonsense! I appreciate the honor you have done my girl. But unless she loves you your case is hopeless."

The prince bowed and took his departure, and Gordon, laughing, turned into the hotel.

"I'll have to tell her," he said. Then, with a sudden resolve: "No, I won't. I love them—yes. But these are for a friend, a young man fitted by nature to adorn a higher station than the one to which he was born. I send him books, and he studies. You could help him, prince. With your power, your influence, you could do much for him. I refer to Vladimir Pauloff, the blacksmith of Perm."

"You are very kind to my poor countryman," said the prince, with a smile. "To please you I will make it my business to see this blacksmith, and if there is any way in which I may be of use in assisting him along the lines you suggest I shall be pleased to do so."

She thanked him and passed on into the hotel.

CHAPTER II.

THE BLACKSMITH AND THE PRINCE.

ON A road leading from the city of Perm toward the forest on the south there stood a rude cluster of buildings, all of them old and in a poor state of repair. This collection of huts was the home and forge of the Pauloffs, ironworkers.

Here worked old Michael Pauloff and his son Vladimir, and it had been to this uninviting place that Frances Gordon had come to make the chance acquaintance of the young giant.

The huts and the surroundings were rapidly growing even less inviting, for nothing was being done now to keep anything in repair.

A collection of household goods, over which old Mamma Pauloff watched carefully, gave evidence that the family were about to remove themselves and their belongings to another place.

But still the old man and the young man were there. The blows that Vladimir struck were tremendous. The iron under his hammer bent and flattened as the sparks shot like fireworks to the far corners of the place. There was a gay laugh on his handsome face—a face that was almost childlike in its simplicity and guilelessness.

"Oh, that will be a happy day, Papa Pauloff!" the young man said gleefully, plunging his tongue into the white fire and withdrawing a bar of iron.

"What will?" asked the old man, looking aside at his son, but continuing his work.

"The day I can take you and the little mother to a better home."

"We have been happy here," replied old Papa Pauloff, looking round at the dingy interior.

"Yes, we have been happy—we shall always be happy, for we are simple and require little. But with greater comfort and more money greater happiness ought to come. It is fine to feel yourself growing to be somebody in the world—to feel yourself expand, broaden. It is study that does it, and work. I think the knowledge gives me more pleasure than the wealth. But we also need the wealth."

The old man sighed.

"Yes, that is good, that knowledge. But you will grow away from us. You will perhaps marry that American girl, and she would not like our simple ways."

The hammer in Vladimir's hand came down with redoubled force.

"What is that you say—our Vladimir talking of marrying?" asked the tremulous voice of Mrs. Pauloff. "I came to say that the meal is ready, and I find—what do I find?"

"Oh, Papa Pauloff is dreaming one of his dreams," said Vladimir, with a gay laugh.

"But it is not so, old woman?" asked Papa Pauloff. "Is it not quite possible that our Vladimir may marry that handsome American girl?"

"I have seen it so," answered the old woman. "It seems that no young woman would take this interest if she did not love!"

"Oh, nonsense!" cried Vladimir. "We are friends. She is interested. Why, I could almost worship her, but I am a peasant. She is—"

There came the sound of cursing outside and the fall of a horse's hoofs. A shout took the old man to the door. "Curses upon this beast!" came an angry voice as a man about thirty-five, clad in a neat riding suit, entered the room striking his high boots with

his whip. "I have just been thrown. In some mysterious manner my horse, who never stumbles, caught his foot in something, tore loose his shoe and buried me to the ground. The horse is uninjured, but he has lost the shoe. I heard the sound of a smithy and came to you for assistance. I must reach Graslov tonight, and the delay is serious."

"It is long since we were mere horse-shoers," said the old man. "The railroad!"

"But surely you can make a shoe and put it on. I must go forward, and I do not wish to lame this valuable horse."

"Certainly, we will shoe the horse," put in Vladimir, whose kind heart could never refuse any request that was reasonable and proper. "I will attend to it at once."

"But the meal is waiting," said the old woman.

"The meal is but a short distance, and Graslov is far," said Vladimir. "I will shoe the horse and permit the prince to proceed."

"How did you know that I was a prince?" asked the stranger, looking about him with a keen eye that was full of inquiry.

"The horse is of the herd at Graslov, the seat of the Neslerovs," was the answer. "I know the herd and think I have shot this very horse before."

"Good! That is better than putting him into the hands of a stranger," said the rider. "Is your name Pauloff?"

"It is. I am Vladimir Pauloff. The little father here is Michael."

"Ah, I have heard of you. You have guessed correctly. I am a prince. My steward, who has charge of my estate while I am away in Siberia, has told me of the giant who is growing rich working for the railroad. It is said that you can bend an iron bar with your hands."

Vladimir in response picked up an iron bar about four feet long and an inch thick and bent it double with no apparent effort.

"Good God!" exclaimed the prince. "Are you that powerful?"

"We acquire muscle in this work," Vladimir answered, "and I was born powerful."

A look of wonder had spread over the face of the prince. He sat upon a rude stool while the other two began to pre-

pare for shoeing the horse. The fine animal was brought inside, and he, like his noble master, seemed surprised at his surroundings.

The old woman, patient now under the rebuke of Vladimir, stood waiting. "This is not much of a place for successful men," said Neslerov, looking around him.

"Ho!" chuckled the old man. "You have come too soon. See, nothing is being done. We are about to leave this place for a spot nearer the railway."

"Business is not good, then?"

"Oh, it is not," said Vladimir. "When one has a powerful friend to send the ironwork to him, it is easy to get along. We shall have a fine shop and ten men employed in the work. Instead of this hovel my father and mother shall live in a fine house, and my father shall work no more. I shall make money for all."

"Ah! Then I suppose you will be getting married?"

"That is something I have not thought of. I do not know."

"Somebody else knows," chuckled the old Papa Pauloff. "There is an American girl who thinks well of our—"

"Fush!" exclaimed Vladimir impatiently. "You are speaking of some one whose name must be sacred."

His face was flushed, and Neslerov looked at it searchingly.

"You are very fortunate," said Neslerov jokingly. "I can get no one to marry me."

"You just best. Any one would be pleased to marry one of Russia's wealthiest princes."

"But such a one!" continued the indiscreet old man. "She is beautiful, she is rich, and she sends him books."

"Good! She is educating you. She must love you," said Neslerov.

"Oh, as to love, that is different. Her acts are kind, and I feel grateful. But for marrying—it will require a fine man to make her happy."

"He will make any one happy," put in the old woman, with a glance of pride at the young giant. "Any girl, even though she might be a princess, would get no better for a husband. Look at those arms! Can they not protect?"

"They could fella bull!" said Neslerov. "How do you pass the time here? Do you go to the nearest village or to Perm and play?"

"Not he!" said the old man, pausing long enough in his work to add his tribute to this son they loved so well. "That young man spending his time at a village! I think not, your excellency. With his books he spends his nights.



He studies or he paints."

"What's that? Paints?"

"Aye, indeed yes. He is a born painter."

"And shoeing horses?"

"One gets a kopeck or two for shoeing horses. One must paint for the pleasure of it, unless one is well known. It will come in time," said Vladimir.

"See, he is not so simple as he looks," said Papa Pauloff, nodding his head toward the big boy.

"Very far from simple, I should say," answered Neslerov.

"Old woman!" shouted Papa Pauloff suddenly, so suddenly that she jumped in alarm. "Go get the picture. Let the prince see the face of her who is so kind to Vladimir."

The old woman obeyed and ran out.

"Her picture! You have her picture painted?" stammered Neslerov.

"Yes, I, and the good part of it is that she knows nothing of it. I shall give it to her when she comes again to see us," said Vladimir.

"But I do not understand. How could you draw a face without having it before you?" asked the prince.

"Ha! It is never from my sight. The most beautiful face! A face that one could not forget. I drew it—I painted it—two—three and four times from memory, and always alike."

At this juncture the old woman returned with a picture in a frame. Silently she handed it to Neslerov. He sat with it in his hands, gazing down hungrily upon the features he knew so well. It showed two things—first, that there was, undeveloped in the young man, a talent that would make him famous if it ever got a chance; second, that he must have the picture of the girl indelibly in his mind to paint so true a picture from memory. And, knowing Frances Gordon, Neslerov knew that this man was a most dangerous rival for her hand.

"But that is not all he has done," said the old woman excitedly.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Papa Pauloff. "He has done nothing else worth mentioning."

Vladimir looked up in surprise and caught a swift look of warning flashed from Michael's eyes to those of his wife. The warning flash was also seen by Neslerov, and his curiosity was whetted.

"Surely this cannot be all," he said. "Such a talent must have an outlet. There must be something else. Come! I will look at all you have and buy what I want."

"But not that," replied Vladimir. "I could not sell that."

"But another of the same face?"

"No, I could not sell that face."

"Then I shall buy the thing else—something as good as this—and I will buy it."

"There is another woman's face"—began Mamma Pauloff.

"Yes, and as beautiful a face as this, but a Russian," added Vladimir. "It was a picture of—"

"I found it one day and painted one from it."

"Show it to me," said Neslerov.

His eyes were fixed on the face of Vladimir with something like fear in them now. He glanced from one to another of the group, as though he were seeking evidence of nervousness, but Vladimir was eager to satisfy the prince. He sent the old woman for the other portrait.

She brought it and placed it in the hands of the prince. At the first glance his face went white to the very lips. His hands shook. His face trembled. "Good heavens!" he breathed under his mustache. The words were not heard, but the manner of the man did not escape Papa Pauloff.

"Who is this—it is a beautiful woman—but her name?" asked Neslerov. His voice had turned suddenly hoarse in spite of the effort to control himself.

"I found a small picture one day after a party of nobles passed by," answered Papa Pauloff.

"A swift glance of suspicion shot from the eyes of Neslerov to the face of Papa Pauloff. But the old man's face was perfectly impassive.

"I will buy this. Name your price," said the prince. "And I will buy the other, the one you found."

"Alas, it is lost!" exclaimed Papa Pauloff. "It was in a small house we had years ago, and it burned down."

"And the picture destroyed?"

"Alas, yes. It was so pretty, a noble woman, perhaps even a princess," said Papa Pauloff. "I wept like a child when it was lost."

Tears came into his eyes now at the remembrance of it.

"I will buy this. How much do you ask for it?" he asked of Vladimir.

"On second thoughts, it is not for sale," Vladimir answered.

"It is not wonderful," he said. "It is a beautiful face. We do not have to find in this part of Russia. In St. Petersburg, perhaps."

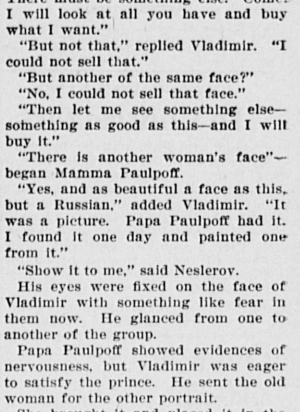
He shot a glance at Papa Pauloff as he spoke, but the old man was bending down putting the hot shoe on the horse's hoof.

The job finished, there remained nothing but to saddle the horse and depart. The prince did this, bade them a pleasant farewell, mounted his steed and rode away.

"Explain the mystery!" cried Vladimir. "You have not lost the picture! You commanded me never to lose it! Why lie about the fire?"

"The picture," replied Papa Pauloff, turning white under his thick beard. "Is that of a noble lady who was a friend of my family and whom we as children worshipped as a saint. I do

not want to lose it. That prince seems



Who is this—it is a beautiful woman—but her name?

not want to lose it. That prince seems



Who is this—it is a beautiful woman—but her name?

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ed to know who she was, and I did not want him to get the picture, so I lied. Old woman, what about that dinner?"

"It awaits," said Maupia Paulpoff.

"Then come. I am famished. If one speaks to me to disturb me eating, I will use my foot."

Once at the table, Papa Paulpoff attacked the meal with the rude manners of the uneducated Russian, and the old woman sat with downcast eyes eating her own meal.

Vladimir, though devoted by curiosity, knew the peculiarities of the old man and ate in silence.

CHAPTER III.

VLADIMIR SENT TO SIBERIA.

ATTACHED to the police of the government of Perm was an inspector named Ignatz Jansky. He was ambitious to rise and was of that mental and physical caliber that makes a man successful when he bends all his energies, regardless of all scruples, to the attainment of his goal.

Inspector Jansky, having received a message from Prince Neslerov, hastened to obey, for he knew the power of Neslerov, and if there should chance to be promotion in his path at any time Neslerov, as a wealthy noble of Graslav, could further his possibilities.

Inspector Jansky entered the palace of the prince with a humility that would have charmed the poor devil whom his eagerness had sent to Siberia.

"Sit down," said the prince, and the inspector sat down with a suddenness that proved his desire to please his sponsor. "I sent for you."

"You did, your excellency. I received your message and made all haste to obey."

"I trust it did not inconvenience you to a great extent," said the prince, who was quite familiar with the peculiarities of the inspector's nature.

"Not at all, your excellency—that is, not so much but what it gave me pleasure to obey. I am always busy, as you know."

"Yes, you are assiduous. Well, I have news for you. But first I should be pleased to receive from you an answer to a question. What do you wish for the most?"

Jansky hesitated. His servile mind saw far into the future, as a rule, but it could not fathom the meaning of this strange question. What did it matter to the prince what he wanted most unless the prince was disposed to grant it?

"I should like promotion, your excellency. Of course, I make no claim. You have befriended me. You have made me what I am. I have in my humble way endeavored to so acquit myself that you would not be displeased. I would not ask you for more. But, since you ask my dearest wish, it is promotion."

"It is a possibility," the prince replied.

Having said this, he deliberately lighted a cigar, leaving the inspector on needles, wondering if the possibility were to materialize into a fact.

"As I said before, it is a possibility," said Neslerov and relapsed into silence.

"I suppose it is always a possibility to one so powerful as your excellency," said Jansky, who had a fine talent for flattery.

"At this particular moment it is more easily accomplished than at any other time."

"If your excellency will explain—if anything is expected of me, I would—"

"Duty, only duty," broke in the prince. "But I will explain. You are already aware that when you were made inspector of police in Perm the field of police activity extended but little farther east. The Cossack guards and the Tartar cavalry composed the police over the border. But this new railway is revolutionizing all that. In fact, government through which this line of travel passes or is to pass a department of police is to be established. There will be new cities develop. There will be railway stations. The population of Siberia will increase and, though complex enough at all times, will now present a far greater variety than ever before. The entrance of foreigners, or conspirators, will have to be made less difficult. The escape of a convict will now be almost a mere act of stepping upon a train and saying farewell to his guards."

"It will be, therefore, quite necessary to establish a system of police with officers of more ability and shrewdness than the Cossacks who now command the rude guards who stand sentinels over the czar's great dominion in Asia."

"Such a department of police has already been established in Tobolsk, through which the railway is now completed. It is time now for us to think of such a department in Tomsk."

As the prince and governor paused the inspector's breath came short and fast.

"And, your excellency, in the goodness of your heart you have thought of me?"

"I have been thinking of several. I have befriended you. I desire to do so again. But there are difficulties which we must consider. Your present position, while not a low one, still is so low that the leap from it to the position of superintendent of police of the government of Tomsk would excite the imaginations of certain people at St. Petersburg."

"Superintendent of police of Tomsk?" Jansky cried.

"Certainly. That is the position for which I intend you. I have watched your career. You are eager, ambitious and resourceful. What better man could I have in such a position? It is upon you whom I must rely to prevent the encroachments of our enemies. It will be the superintendent of police who will be my closest confidant. Who could be more acceptable to me than you?"

"I thank you, your excellency. I thank you."

"Wait. Think me with deeds when we succeed. As I said before, there are difficulties. One cannot leap too great a distance at once without a cause. We must find a cause."

"A cause, your excellency?"

"What I mean is some potent reason for this great promotion. The chief of the Tomsk police will have a palace, a large income and will be second only to myself in power. To obtain that one must do something worthy."

"Oh, if I could but win that distinction!"

"I think it even now within your power."

"You have discovered something?"

"Yes—a very nesting place for nihilists."

"Good! Give me an idea where this place is, your excellency. There will be no more nesting."

"Do you know a forge on the forest road leading out of Perm to the south?"

"A forge? A horseshoeing place?"

"Well, that and all ironworking. It is kept by a man named Paulpoff."

"Paulpoff, the giant who breaks horses' shoes with his thumbs and forefingers? The simple minded son of old Michael?"

"What has he to do with nihilists?"

"He is their leader," Neslerov said quietly.

Jansky turned white, whether from surprise or horror at the devilish plot he secreted was he did not know. But he sat there waiting. The police of Tomsk needed a chief. The chief would have a palace and a large salary.

"Yes," continued Neslerov, "this Paulpoff, as I accidentally discovered, is the leader of a band of nihilists who meet there in the shops. I chanced to pass there yesterday and overheard a bit of conversation between the son and the old man. It seems there is to be a meeting in a few nights."

"A meeting of nihilists in the shops of Paulpoff?"

"Yes. Now, it has long been suspected that there were many nihilists at Perm, but the police have not been able to uncover them. Let me advise you. Keep this to yourself—a secret between you and me. We will go to the forge and arrest these Paulpoffs. If we find proof that they are nihilists, they will go across the border and you will be mentioned for promotion. Then the opportunity will come to me to speak to the minister of justice for you, and undoubtedly you will be given to me as the chief of the Tomsk police."

Jansky nodded. It was not for him to ask questions now.

"I am ready," he said.

"Then tomorrow, I will make still further investigations in my own way, and we shall be ready to act. We must both go to Perm from here."

Jansky, not being asked to remain longer, took his departure. And then suddenly from his repose the prince became a man of quick action. He called from his estate four men in whom he had complete confidence. He spent some time at his desk writing. To each of the four he gave a letter, unsealed, unstamped, but addressed to each and apparently having been delivered by the hand of a private messenger.

"Go with me, do what I bid you, and you will have gold rubles for a year's pleasure," he said.

Inspector Jansky, happy and yet agitated at the result of the conference with the prince, sat in his office in Perm the following afternoon. It was growing late, and he had looked hours for Prince Neslerov.

"He was mistaken or he has failed," he said. "He would have come if there was a possibility of success."

As he spoke the prince's horse galloped to the door.

"Good! Then success is possible!" said Jansky, grasping the hand of his noble benefactor.

"Possible! It is certain. Come with me."

Jansky's horse was soon by the side of the steed ridden by the prince. "I made it my business to ride past the shops of Paulpoff," said the prince. "I met there, just leaving, a man who was, to say the least, disreputable in appearance. I spoke to him, and he was frightened. I saw him crumple a paper in his hand. I snatched it from him. It was a message addressed to 'Number Five' of some mysterious circle, calling upon the person bearing that name to come to the shops at a certain hour tonight. We shall be in time. Let us ride."

But his hand so chanced that a number of accidents to horses had taken place that day on the forest road. When the inspector of police and Neslerov arrived, four men were within the shop, their horses standing outside, and all were apparently in the greatest eagerness to have their horses shod. Papa Paulpoff was visibly disturbed by this sudden influx of the horseshoeing business, but the giant Vladimir, who never refused a request if he could help a human being, was beginning to make the shoes. The men did not apparently know one another, and each gazed continually at the others for being there.

Neslerov, upon arriving at the shop, whispered to the inspector, and both leaped from their horses.

"Seize the old man and the son!" said Neslerov. "I will search these fellows."

Poor old Papa Paulpoff turned white and sank in horror to the ground, suspecting what was coming, but Vladimir, in whose innocent mind there was no suspicion, stood gazing at the newcomers.

"It is the prince!" he exclaimed. "What have these poor men done, your excellency?"

Neslerov did not answer him. He turned the nearest of the four, wrestled with him a short time, while the others showed evidence of terror, and then pulled from his pocket a letter.

"See!" he cried, waving it in the air and then showing it to the inspector. "It is a message to 'Number Three'."

"Let me read," said the inspector, while Vladimir still looked on unconscious of the tragedy that was being played with himself as its center.

The letter simply commanded "Number Three" to attend a meeting of the circle at the shops at that hour.

The name of Vladimir Paulpoff was signed.

"It is enough!" cried Jansky. Paulpoff, I make you my prisoner in the name of the czar!"

The young ironworker could, had he exerted his strength, have thrust the entire shameless crew from the place and crashed their skulls together. But even now he did not realize the enormity of the thing with which he was charged.

"Attend, Paulpoffs!" commanded Jansky.

"What I mean is some potent reason for this great promotion. The chief of the Tomsk police will have a palace, a large income and will be second only to myself in power. To obtain that one must do something worthy."

"Oh, if I could but win that distinction!"

"I think it even now within your power."

"You have discovered something?"

"Yes—a very nesting place for nihilists."

"Good! Give me an idea where this place is, your excellency. There will be no more nesting."

"Do you know a forge on the forest road leading out of Perm to the south?"

"A forge? A horseshoeing place?"

"Well, that and all ironworking. It is kept by a man named Paulpoff."

"Paulpoff, the giant who breaks horses' shoes with his thumbs and forefingers? The simple minded son of old Michael?"

"What has he to do with nihilists?"

"He is their leader," Neslerov said quietly.

Jansky turned white, whether from surprise or horror at the devilish plot he secreted was he did not know. But he sat there waiting. The police of Tomsk needed a chief. The chief would have a palace and a large salary.

"Yes," continued Neslerov, "this Paulpoff, as I accidentally discovered, is the leader of a band of nihilists who meet there in the shops. I chanced to pass there yesterday and overheard a bit of conversation between the son and the old man. It seems there is to be a meeting in a few nights."

"A meeting of nihilists in the shops of Paulpoff?"

"Yes. Now, it has long been suspected that there were many nihilists at Perm, but the police have not been able to uncover them. Let me advise you. Keep this to yourself—a secret between you and me. We will go to the forge and arrest these Paulpoffs. If we find proof that they are nihilists, they will go across the border and you will be mentioned for promotion. Then the opportunity will come to me to speak to the minister of justice for you, and undoubtedly you will be given to me as the chief of the Tomsk police."

Jansky nodded. It was not for him to ask questions now.

"I am ready," he said.

"Then tomorrow, I will make still further investigations in my own way, and we shall be ready to act. We must both go to Perm from here."

Jansky, not being asked to remain longer, took his departure. And then suddenly from his repose the prince became a man of quick action. He called from his estate four men in whom he had complete confidence. He spent some time at his desk writing. To each of the four he gave a letter, unsealed, unstamped, but addressed to each and apparently having been delivered by the hand of a private messenger.

"Go with me, do what I bid you, and you will have gold rubles for a year's pleasure," he said.

Inspector Jansky, happy and yet agitated at the result of the conference with the prince, sat in his office in Perm the following afternoon. It was growing late, and he had looked hours for Prince Neslerov.

"He was mistaken or he has failed," he said. "He would have come if there was a possibility of success."

As he spoke the prince's horse galloped to the door.

"Good! Then success is possible!" said Jansky, grasping the hand of his noble benefactor.

"Possible! It is certain. Come with me."

Jansky's horse was soon by the side of the steed ridden by the prince. "I made it my business to ride past the shops of Paulpoff," said the prince. "I met there, just leaving, a man who was, to say the least, disreputable in appearance. I spoke to him, and he was frightened. I saw him crumple a paper in his hand. I snatched it from him. It was a message addressed to 'Number Five' of some mysterious circle, calling upon the person bearing that name to come to the shops at a certain hour tonight. We shall be in time. Let us ride."

But his hand so chanced that a number of accidents to horses had taken place that day on the forest road. When the inspector of police and Neslerov arrived, four men were within the shop, their horses standing outside, and all were apparently in the greatest eagerness to have their horses shod. Papa Paulpoff was visibly disturbed by this sudden influx of the horseshoeing business, but the giant Vladimir, who never refused a request if he could help a human being, was beginning to make the shoes. The men did not apparently know one another, and each gazed continually at the others for being there.

Neslerov, upon arriving at the shop, whispered to the inspector, and both leaped from their horses.

"Seize the old man and the son!" said Neslerov. "I will search these fellows."

Poor old Papa Paulpoff turned white and sank in horror to the ground, suspecting what was coming, but Vladimir, in whose innocent mind there was no suspicion, stood gazing at the newcomers.

"It is the prince!" he exclaimed. "What have these poor men done, your excellency?"

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sky, while the prince went through the pockets of the other three of the circle.

"Oh, have mercy!" cried Papa Paulpoff, falling upon his knees and clasping the legs of the prince. "We are innocent. I swear it! Some enemy has done this thing! The name is not in the writing of my son. I am certain! Oh, let me see the letters!"

Neslerov made no movement as if to hand the letters to the old man when he saw his leader.

"What is this?" she cried.

"The letters! The proof is gone!" howled Jansky.

"We have seen them. It is enough," said Neslerov calmly.

"At this point Maupia Paulpoff came in. In consternation and helpless horror she saw her husband in the grasp of an inspector of police.

"It is nothing, mother," said Vladimir. "These men have found some letters, but I did not write them. Have peace. We shall soon set ourselves free."

The three Paulpoffs were thrust into a dungeon. The prince and the inspector told their stories—clear, brief, convincing—to the governor of Perm. The word of a prince and governor and of an inspector of police was not to be doubted. There was no trial, no hearing—nothing but a report to the minister of justice at St. Petersburg.

In three days the Paulpoffs—old man, old woman and the unresisting giant—were on the way to Siberia on the railway which Gordon had helped to build.

(Continued in next issue.)

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. W. J. Cackley, Thos. H. Donahue, C. H. Pendleton. 87-26

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Fuller & Cobb

Phibes C. J. G. S	Howes Miss Una E
Hamilton Jeremiah	McNeal Mrs Hannah
Rose Henry	Moulton Mrs. J. P
Stewart Geo W	Moin Mrs. A. E.
Ladies List	Paradis Mrs Agnes
Athern Mrs. C N	Simmons Mrs Nettie
Balcomb Mrs S Y	
Canny Miss Ellen	

pleased with her. She will be ready for sea Saturday and is chartered to go to New York to load coal and passengers. The commission she will represent a cost of about \$40,000.

While the craft was in the stream after the launching a luncheon was served to the guests on board by Captain Gilbert and managing owner, Mr. Sheard. The crew consisted of a crew of eight men. Albert Olsen of Providence is going mate; Lewis Stanton of Rockland, steamer; James Jones of Somerset, Mass., engineer.

List of Licensed Letters

Genita List	Cough Mrs Robert
Bradbury Eugene	Gauthier Madeira
Briggs John	Heard John
Donahue Clarence	Heatherington Miss
Edwards George	Holmes Miss
Hamilton Jeremiah	Holmes Mrs Hannah
Stewart Fred W	Modlin Mrs J F
Stewart Fred W	Moore E
Therms Mrs C N	Parsons Mrs Agnes
Balcom Mrs C N	Simmons Mrs Nettie
McKenney Miss Ellen	

